

61. **Verrucaria pyrenophora.** ACH.—Sparingly gathered on calcareous rocks of Craig Tulloch.

62. **V. integra.** NYL.—Plentiful on calcareous rocks of Craig Tulloch.

63. **V. spilobola.** NYL.—Very rare, on calcareous stones of Craig Tulloch, only a single specimen having been gathered.

64. **V. Epipolytropa.** MUDD.—Sparingly on the thallus of *Lecanora polytropa*, on walls of Craig Tulloch.

65. **Melanotheca gleatinosa.** (CHEV.)—Apparently common on the trunks of young alders, by the side of the Garry, associated with *Verrucaria rhyponota*.

Of the above 65 lichens, eight are new species, as yet found only in this district, seven are new varieties and forms ; while, exclusive of these, seven others are now for the first time recorded as British. A further exploration of the district would, no doubt, bring other varieties to light, as my attention was directed chiefly to those localities in which primary limestone is associated with mica, slate, and quartz,—a geological combination which always yields the Lichenist, everywhere throughout the Grampians, a rich and rare harvest. *e.g.*, Ben Lawers, Movione, Crag Guie, &c. Many other interesting species were met with, and many which might have been expected to occur, such as *Parmelias* and *Stictas*, were but few in number. To those interested in the geographical distribution of our British Lichens, I may state that there is a marked contrast in many respects between the Lichen-flora of the Central Grampians in Blair Athole and that of the S.W. Grampians in Braedalbae, as also between it and that of the N. Grampians in Braemar.

BRITISH FUNGI.

By M. C. COOKE.

(Continued from p. 156.)

Sphæria (Immersæ) parallela. Fr. “Parallel Sphæria.”

Immersed, black ; perithecia globose, disposed in lines ; ostiola rather prominent, crowded, globose, even. Asci subcylindrical ; sporidia linear, obtuse, straight or curved, uniseptate, pale brown. —Fries. *Ex.*, No. 3. *Fries Sys. Myc.*, ii. 373. *Sphæria linearis*. Grev. in *Herb. Ed.*

On decorticated pine wood. Scotland. (Dr. Greville.)

The specimen, on the authority of which this species is recorded as British, is in the Edinburgh Herbarium. It accords exactly with Fries's *Scler. Succ.* No. 3. Sporidia (·0004 in.) ·01 m m. long.

Sphæria (Obtectæ) rhodobapha. B. & Br. “Red Staining Sphæria.

Perithecia semi-immersed, compressed, ostiola papillæform ; the

matrix tinged with rose-colour. Asci clavate, sporidia fusiform, multinucleate.—*Berk. & Br. Ann. Nat. Hist.*, No. 1334, t. xxi., f. 29.

On dead decorticated branches. Apr.

Perithecia fragile, for the most part compressed and elongated, so as to approximate *Pertusæ* and *Macrostomæ*. The subjacent wood is tinged throughout with magenta pink. Sporidia with several nuclei ($\cdot 001$ in.) $\cdot 025$ m.m. long.

Sphæria (Obtectæ) mammillana. *Fr.* "Teat-like Sphæria."

Scattered. Perithecia hemispherical, rather prominent, covered by the blackened adnate cuticle; ostiola papillæform. Asci cylindrical; sporidia uniseriate, or biseriate, cylindrical, obtuse, brown.—*Fries Sys. Myc.* ii., 487.

On oak twigs. Castle Rising. (C. B. Plowright.)

Allied to *Sphæria clypeata*, N., with which it is associated by some authors. Sporidia very variable in length, sometimes pseudo-septate ($\cdot 0008$ - $\cdot 001$ in.) $\cdot 02$ - $\cdot 025$ m.m. long.

Ceratostoma Helvellæ. *Cooke.* "Peziza *Ceratostoma*."

Perithecia soft, membranaceous, ovate, smooth, pale brown, at first semi-immersed; neck scarcely equal in length to the diameter of the perithecia, ending in a somewhat erect fringe of hairs. Asci clavate, fasciculate, soon disappearing. Sporidia lemon-shaped, simple, dark-brown; epispore smooth.

On the hymenium of *Peziza hemispherica*. Eastbourne. (C. J. Muller.)

Sporidia $\cdot 0009$ - $\cdot 0001$ in. long, about two-thirds as broad. This belongs to Corda's genus *Melanospora*, which seems scarcely capable of separation from *Ceratostoma* of Fries.

Venturia atramentaria. *Cooke.* "Inky spot *Venturia*."

Hypophyllous, gregarious, forming irregular patches upon discoloured spots. Perithecia subglobose, clad with short, dense, patent hairs, black. Asci cylindrical; sporidia uniseriate, elliptic (probably septate when mature).—*Scottish Naturalist*, March, 1872. *Cooke exs.*, No. 599.

On living leaves of *Vaccinium uliginosum*. Lochnagar. (Dr. B. White.)

Differs from *Venturia myrtilli* in the larger perithecia, gregarious habit, and shorter and denser hairs, as well as in other particulars.

Capnodium salicinum. "Willow *Capnodium*."

Forming a thin velvety black stratum; mycelium moniliform, the articulations containing a single nucleus. Peridia rather short, often obtuse, but sometimes lageniform and acuminate; sparingly forked, sometimes fringed. Asci broad, obtuse; sporidia oblong, slightly curved or oblique, oblong, triseptate, with one or two longitudinal septa, constricted at the articulations.—*Mont. Ann. Nat. Hist.*, 2nd ser. vol. iii., p. 520.—*Berk. Hort. Jour.* iv., p. 251. *Cooke exs.*, No. 596.

On leaves of willows. Near Eastbourne. (C. J. Muller.)

Chætomium griseum. *Cooke.* "Grey Bristle Mould."

Subgregarious or scattered, grey or cinereous; perithecium globose, brown, submembranaceous; hairs long, elastic, circinate, pel-

lucid, faintly and very rarely septate. Asci clavate, fasciculate; sporidia lemon-shaped, colourless; endochrome granular, or nucleate.

On old sacking. King's Lynn. (C. B. Plowright.) On old rag and paper. Highgate (M. C. C.)

The threads somewhat resemble those of *Chaetomium murorum*, but are stouter, less rigid, and more transparent, the sporidia are larger and colourless ($\cdot 0004\text{--}\cdot 0006 \times \cdot 00025\text{--}\cdot 00035$ in.) $\cdot 013\text{--}\cdot 017 \times \cdot 006\text{--}\cdot 009$ m.m.

Chaetomium funiculum. Cooke. "Twine Bristle Mould."

Perithecia scattered, sub ovate, black; hairs of the vertex very long, dichotomous or simple, erect, slender, acute, black; sporidia lemon-shaped, dingy-brown.—Cooke, *Microscopic Fungi*, 3rd Ed. App. p. 227.

On twine. British Museum. (W. Carruthers.)

This species is most closely allied to *C. elatum*, but much smaller and neater. It is wholly black, and without the fibrous base of *C. elatum*. The hairs are more delicate, and not half the diameter, and the sporidia are scarcely more than half as long or broad.

HOBKIRK'S "SYNOPSIS."

While I express my gratitude to Mr. Hobkirk, for his well-condensed and exceedingly handy "Synopsis of the British Mosses," the general accuracy of which is unimpeachable, I would at the same time call attention to an error into which he has been led, and which is likely to be propagated, unless corrected.

In Dr. Braithwaite's papers on "Recent Additions to our Moss-Flora," the discovery, in Britain, of *Seligeria tristicha* is ascribed to the Rev. J. M. Crombie; and Mr. Hobkirk, following Dr. Braithwaite, ascribes it to the same gentleman. Long ago, in the "Transactions of the Edinburgh Botanical Society," the discovery of this moss was assigned to Miss McInroy, a lady who has been very quietly but most successfully investigating the Moss-Flora of Athole, and whose important discoveries in that quarter are well known to Scottish botanists. The first specimens of *Seligeria tristicha* gathered in Britain, which Wilson saw or heard of, were those sent to him by Miss McInroy in 1859, and they were accompanied with *Seligeria pusilla*, and *Anodus* from the same quarter, but the first specimens gathered by Miss McInroy were gathered a year previously, *i.e.*, in 1858.

I may also mention that I myself, not Mr. Hunt, as stated in the "Synopsis," was the first to make known the existence of *Webera Briedleri* as a British species, and that I gathered it in clover, &c., so early as 1867, though then I was not aware of the difference between it and *Bryum Ludwigii*.

New Pitsligo.

JOHN FERGUSSON.

Peziza schizospora. Phillips.—The measurement of the sporidia in this species was incorrectly stated in the description. It should have been $\cdot 0007$ in.